



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Lord Palmerston on General Butler's Order.

Some doubt has been expressed whether Lord Palmerston really did denounce the order of Gen. Butler, in the manner reported by the telegraph. We have New York papers of the 25th, which contain the exact words of his speech, which are as follows:

Lord Palmerston thought that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. (Cheers.) It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. (Cheers.) An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but would not have read himself to the rank of a general—was subject to less of astonishment than pain. He could not but be surprised to believe that the government of the United States would not, as soon as they had notice of the order, have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. Her Majesty's government received a dispatch yesterday from Lord Lyons, inclosing a copy of the proclamation of Gen. Beauregard, in which allusion was made to the order of Gen. Butler. There was no objection to lay the dispatch on the table. With regard to the course the government might think fit to take, that was a matter for their discretion; but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not share the feeling so well expressed by Sir James Walsh and Mr. Gregory.

Lord Palmerston has taken Beauregard's version of Gen. Butler's order, without waiting for a correct copy of it. This is no excuse, however, for him, as he is a statesman, and should be careful of his statements, where he considers accuracy necessary. In this case he does not wait, but immediately denounces the order as "infamous," and proceeds to talk in the usual style of the London Times about civilization and barbarism, intimating that he and his country are the guardians of the former, and must necessarily lecture us upon that subject, to keep us from becoming savages.

In this country, after knowing what that order is and judging of the surrounding circumstances, men as enlightened and as civilized as Lord Palmerston approve of it. Everywhere in the south Union soldiers are insulted by "she devils," who presume upon their petticoats to protect them, when they treat our soldiers as dogs. The men, in Dixie, are too cowardly to say what their women are encouraged to utter, and they shield themselves behind the skirts of their wives and daughters, while they prompt them to heap upon our soldiers insults as base as they are infamous. This had progressed far enough to become unendurable, and Gen. Butler found it necessary to issue an order that women, who in the public streets insulted his soldiers, should be treated like the street-walkers, whose manners they imitated—that is, that they should be sent to prison like other disorderly persons. This is all there is of it, and the order did its work effectually. The secession women of New Orleans are silent—they have put a curb upon their tongues without being arrested, and without the slightest further difficulty.

The aristocrats of Europe are the last persons on earth who should deliver lectures upon the treatment of women, and Lord Palmerston least of all, whose whole life has been characterized by debauchery and licentiousness, and whose hypocrisy, exhibited in this speech, must be the subject of laughter and scorn by all who know his history.

But the disposition of the whole brood of feudal barons who rule and oppress the nations of Europe is shown in this speech of one of their order. They desire to see republicanism fail in America, and to this end they help the slaveholder's rebellion whenever the case, upon the smallest pretext, and this last one, though very small and despicable, is used for that purpose. We of America are not anxious for their approval, but feel proud of their enemy, knowing by that sign that we are right; and we allude again to this latest utterance of Lord Palmerston, not because we care for his good opinion of our country and our cause, but to make still plainer to the people that the lords and nobles of England are our enemies, and will destroy this nation if they can. Let our government be warned in time, and prepare for the hour of resistance and self-defense, which will just as surely come as we remain exposed and unprepared.

A Big Day's Work.—On Tuesday, the lower house of congress passed the Pacific railroad bill, the bill abolishing polygamy in the territories, the bounty law bill, and the treasury note bill.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR.—Dr. Saunders of Columbus, Ky., the man who placed the torpedoes in the river to blow up the federal gunboats, and arranged the batteries to explode the fortifications at Columbus, was arrested and brought to Cairo on the 23d inst. At the time of the arrest he was passing an examination as a surgeon in the federal army.

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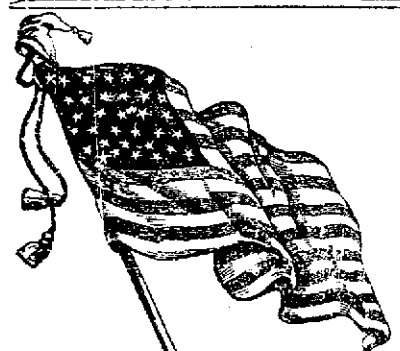
21. Carter & Dow.

From the Richmond Enquirer, June 26th.

CHARLESTON, June 25.

All quiet at James Island, to day. The gunboats, yesterday, shelled a detachment of the Marion artillery posted on John's Island, and forced them to retire.

Gen. Fremont having been superseded in command of this department, by the orders appointing Gen. Pope, his inferior in rank, over the army of Virginia, and having asked and been refused leave of absence, has at his own request been relieved from duty.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where'er the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Lord Palmerston on General Butler's Order.

Some doubt has been expressed whether Lord Palmerston really did denounce the order of Gen. Butler, in the manner reported by the telegraph. We have New York papers of the 23rd, which contain the exact words of his speech, which are as follows:

Lord Palmerston thought that no man could read the proclamation without feelings of the deepest indignation. (Cheers.) It was a proclamation to which he did not scruple to attach the epithet of infamous. (Cheers.) An Englishman must blush to think such an act had been committed by a man belonging to the Anglo-Saxon race. If it had sprung from some barbarous people not within the pale of civilization, one might have regretted it, but would not have been issued by a soldier—by a man who had risked himself to the rank of a general—was a subject not less of astonishment than pain. He could not bring himself to believe that the government of the United States would do so, as soon as they had notice of the order, have stamped it with their censure and condemnation. Her Majesty's government received a dispatch yesterday from Lord Lyons, inclosing a copy of the proclamation of Gen. Beauregard, in which allusion was made to the order of Gen. Butler. There was no objection to lay the dispatch on the table. With regard to the course the government might think fit to take, that was a matter for their discretion; but he was persuaded that there was no man in England who would not share the feeling as well expressed by Sir James Walsh and Mr. Gregory.

Lord Palmerston has taken Beauregard's version of Gen. Butler's order, without waiting for a correct copy of it. This is no excuse, however, for him, as he is a statesman, and should be careful of his statements, where he considers accuracy necessary. In this case he does not wait, but immediately denounces the order as "infamous," and proceeds to talk in the usual style of the London Times about civilization and barbarism, intimating that he and his country are the guardians of the former, and must necessarily lecture us upon that subject, to keep us from becoming savages.

In this country, after knowing what that order is and judging of the surrounding circumstances, men as enlightened and as civilized as Lord Palmerston approve of it. Everywhere in the south Union soldiers are insulted by "she devils," who presume upon their petticoats to protect them, when they treat our soldiers as dogs. The men, in Dixie, are too cowardly to say what their women are encouraged to utter, and they shield themselves behind the skirts of their wives and daughters, while they prompt them to heap upon our soldiers insults as base as they are infamous. This has progressed far enough to become unendurable, and Gen. Butler found it necessary to issue an order that women, who in the public streets insulted our soldiers, should be treated like the street-walkers, whose manners they imitated—that is, that they should be sent to prison like other disorderly persons. This is all there is of it, and the order did its work effectually. The secesh woman of New Orleans are silent—they have put a curb upon their tongues without being arrested, and without the slightest further difficulty.

The aristocrats of Europe are the last persons on earth who should deliver lectures upon the treatment of women, and Lord Palmerston least of all, whose whole life has been characterized by debauchery and licentiousness, and whose hypocrisy, exhibited in this speech, must be the subject of laughter and scorn by all who know his history.

But the disposition of the whole brood of feudal barons who rule and oppress the nations of Europe is shown in this speech of one of their order. They desire to see republicanism fail in America, and to this end they help the slaveholder's rebellion whenever the can, upon the smallest pretext, and this last one, though very small and despicable, is used for that purpose. We of America are not anxious for their approval, but feel proud of their enmity, knowing by that sign that we are right; and we allude again to this latest utterance of Lord Palmerston, not because we care for his good opinion of our country and our cause, but to make still plainer to the people that the lords and nobles of England are our enemies, and will destroy this nation if they can. Let our government be warned in time, and prepare for the hour of resistance and self-defence, which will just as surely come as we remain exposed and unprepared.

ARREST OF A TRAITOR.—Dr. Saunders of Columbus, Ky., the man who placed the torpedoes in the river to blow up the federal gunboats, and arranged the batteries to explode the fortifications at Columbus, was arrested and brought to Cairo on the 23d inst. At the time of the arrest he was passing an examination as a surgeon in the federal army.

A BIG DAY'S WORK.—On Tuesday, the lower house of congress passed the Pacific railroad bill, the bill abolishing polygamy in the territories, the bounty law bill, and the treasury note bill.

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Removal of Gen. Fremont.

Although the telegraph says that General Fremont has been "relieved from duty at his own request," and speaks of his "resignation," we apprehend the fact to be that he has been "removed." He would not possess the sensibilities of a man if he did not feel keenly the disgrace of the appointment over him of an officer of inferior rank, especially just after the campaign that has just closed, and also remembering all that has preceded the present action of the President in his own case.

Under such circumstances it would not be strange if he should desire to leave the command where his enemies have sought to degrade him, and wish to go to some other field of action; and it would not be surprising that this should be willingly taken as an excuse for his removal. This, however, will not be the end of the matter, as the people will naturally desire to know all about it, and perhaps pass their judgment upon it.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.]

"An abolitionist is any man who does not love slavery for its own sake, as a Divine institution; who does not worship it as the corner stone of civil liberty; who does not adore it as the only possible social condition on which a permanent republican government can be erected; and who does not, in his inmost soul, desire to see it extended and perpetuated over the whole earth as a means of human reformation, second only in dignity, importance and sacredness to the religion of Christ. He who does not love African slavery with this love, is an abolitionist."

We commend the above to the attention of the few persons yet remaining in this city who think it is calling a man "hard names" when they say he is an "abolitionist."

And while we are about it, we would also commend to these gentlemen the following Extract from the Nashville (Tenn.) Union, in reply to the demand of northern sympathizers that all traitors shall be treated as "erring" brothers. The Union says:

"The milk-and-water policy of many of the federal officers is costing the nation millions of money and thousands of precious lives. Leniency to leading rebels is inhumanity and prodigality in the end. At least one half of our officers who have been placed in control of rebel districts and cities are totally ignorant of the temper and nature of the rebellion. The result will inevitably be that the nation will have a heavy work to do over again. It would be fortunate indeed if the president would put a stop immediately to this senseless policy of bribing active rebels by acts of indulgence. It is a most hopeless and preposterous policy."

A BLUNDER AND A JOKE.—The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"Speaking of Dr. Smith, I am reminded of one of the best jokes of the season. A gentleman called on General Butler to-day and stated that he had a negro who was hanging about the general hospital and he wished to get him. The General's policy in such cases is to turn the negro out of our lines, unless he has been employed by some officer. He therefore turned to one of his aids, Lieut. Clark, and told him to write to Dr. Smith to turn the man out of his hospital. Lieut. Clark wrote to Dr. Smith: 'You will at once turn this man out of your hospital, accidentally omitting to say anything about a colored man. The owner of the slave took the note to Dr. Smith. The Doctor read the order, and, though rather astonished, supposed the General had good reasons for giving such instructions; so he jumped, and told his visitor to leave the house quicker than he ever came into it. The gentleman was completely astounded, and attempted to ask the reason of such treatment; but the Doctor said he would not hear a word, and, taking aim by the shoulder, pushed him towards the door, and then ordered a corporal to put him out, which he did, the gentleman brandishing his cane and cursing bitterly against such usage. He went back to the General, and an explanation ensued, and resulted in all hands enjoying a regular old-fashioned horse laugh. The negro was not in the hospital, and has not yet been found."

Perhaps, after all, there was less of "a joke" in this transaction than the story represents. In any event, "this man" who was hunting after a fugitive slave, ought to have been "turned out" of the hospital, or any other place where he had the impudence to show himself or any such errand.

NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The senate has passed the bill to grant the proceeds of the sales of public lands in alternate sections, on each side of a northern Pacific railroad, to aid in its construction, beginning at Superior City, on Lake Superior, and thence to a point on the west line of Minnesota, and through the territories to the head-waters of the Columbia river, with a branch to Puget's Sound. It is provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury to build the said road until it be derived from the sales of these lands. A board of engineers, to survey and locate a route, is provided for.

SUPREME COURT.—The following cases were argued in the 9th circuit yesterday: Hitchcock vs. Merrick. Motion to strike out motion for rehearing. Argued by E. L. Buttrick for respondent, and J. C. Hopkins for appellant.

Knox & Co. vs. B. & G. Motion to have costs taxed against Knox personally.

Tenny vs. Cenz. Motion for retaxation of costs.

Sherman vs. McDonald. Motion for stay of proceedings allowed. Motion for order denied.

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CHARLESTON, June 25.
All quiet at James Island, today. The gunboats, yesterday, shelled a detachment of the Marion artillery posted on John's Island, and forced them to retire.

MIDDLETOWN, Va., June 25.
Gen. Fremont having been superceded in command of this department, by the orders appointing Gen. Pope, his inferior in rank, over the army of Virginia, and having asked and been refused leave of absence, has at his own request been relieved from duty.

The command is turned over to Brig. Gen. Schenck, the next highest in rank, or order of the president, and Gen. Fremont leaves to-morrow for New York. His resignation is not generally known in camp, but will be announced to-morrow in a general order.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office at Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, June 27.
Special to Chicago Tribune.—The business before the claims commission is accumulating. I learn that citizens of doubtful loyalty in the vicinity of New Madrid, Missouri, are preparing to present a large amount of claims for damages done by the federal army under General Pope. In almost every instance these claims either originate in fraud, or are preferred by parties who previous to the federal occupation of that region, were blatant rebels. The most of the damages accruing, were the result of rebel occupation. This matter will bear to be looked into.

General Rosecrans has been transferred to the command of General Pope's corps d'armee.

Dr. Saunders, of torpedo notoriety, and Martin, the spy, who for several days past have been luxuriating at St. Charles, were this morning sent to St. Louis.

An intense feeling of indignation is being engendered against Col. Fry, the rebel commander who ordered his men to fire upon the poor fellows in the water, at the St. Charles ferry. He is at present in the hospital, and is treated like our own private. Col. Fry rebels at this, but his complaints are unavailing.

Regiments of federals garrison every considerable town from Columbus to Grand Junction. Union City is held by two Wisconsin regiments, Trenton and Humboldt by bodies of troops sufficient to meet every possible emergency. The inhabitants are rapidly becoming loyal.

At Trenton, on Wednesday, a large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held, got up by the citizens and farmers of the surrounding country. Five hundred men on horseback bearing aloft the old flag, came into the village about noon, and forming into a hollow square in front of the court house, listened to fervent and eloquent speeches in behalf of the dear old Union. A mighty change in sentiment is taking place in northern Tennessee, Trenton, it will be recollected, was the former headquarters of Jackson's, formerly Clay King's cavalry. The citizens are very kindly disposed towards the federals, and treat all alike, officers and men, with the most distinguished consideration.

CAIRO, June 27.
A train from Corinth came through on the Mobile and Ohio railroad to Columbus, yesterday afternoon.

Capt. Turney, quartermaster at this post, has been ordered to Memphis with his stores and clerical force.

New York, June 27.
It is stated that Gen. Benham, just arrived here from Charleston, is under arrest, with orders to report at Washington.

It is stated that Gen. Hunter left James Island on the 12th, leaving Benham in command, with orders to make no advance towards Charleston without reinforcements or further orders. It was reported by deserters that the whole rebel force at Secessionville had but two batteries, with six guns mounted, and six more ready for use.

A reconnaissance was to be made on the 16th. Gen. Stevens, with 4,000 men, was to make the attack at daybreak, while Gen. Wright and Col. Williams, with 3,000 men, were to support him. Somehow the movement was delayed, and as our troops marched up to Plainfield, they were, in broad day, met by a murderous fire of grape and canister. Two regiments reached the front, much out of breath, and the 48th New York did little better. The first two drove the gunners from their guns. Some even penetrated the works, but other regiments failing to support them, they had to retire, after holding a battery for twenty minutes.

In the meanwhile Col. Williams, coming to their support, separated from the force by a march, was exposed to a severe cross-fire from the rebel guns in the woods. His troops fought nobly, and met with considerable loss.

For three-quarters of an hour not a gun was fired from the fort, and by a prompt presence of two hundred men would have carried it, but they were not there, and the troops retired.

Another account confirms the above, but states that the 28th Massachusetts did well. It gives our loss in killed at 84, wounded 366, and missing 124.

Our camp is now within range of the gunboats and is in safe condition. Entrenchments have been thrown up, and reinforcements awaited.

Gen. Brannon's troops, to the number of 3,000, have arrived from Key West, at James Island, but our forces must be largely reinforced before operations can be resumed.

Rebel troops are constantly arriving, and preparations for the defense of Charleston are extensively making.

A Beaufort letter states that the loss of the 3d New Hampshire regiment is 106 killed and wounded; 8th Michigan, 300.

Another letter writer asserts that Com. Dupont says he can take Charleston with five gunboats. The result will be that the fortifications without the loss of more than two, while with the others he would shell the city.

A letter from the 48th New York regiment gives the total loss at 676.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.
The Union convention called by the republican state central committee met at Sacramento on the 17th, and nominated John Sweet of San Francisco, as candidate for superintendent of public instruction. No other state officers are to be elected this year. Interest centres in the choice of members of the legislature, which elects a United States senator.

The Union democrats will nominate their candidates by their state central committee. They will make vigorous efforts to secure the election of their legislators.

The Breckinridge democrats propose to abandon their organization.

Oregon dates are to the 12th.

There has been another great freshet, doing serious damage in the valley portions of that state. The business portion of Portland was inundated.

Crowds of miners had commenced returning from the Salmon river mines, representing that the district is of limited extent, and over-crowded.

The total number of men who have emigrated from California to Oregon and British Columbia since the year commenced is estimated at twenty thousand.

WASHINGTON, June 27.
SENATE.—Mr. Howe presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin in favor of the enlargement of the Oswego and Erie canals.

Mr. Anthony, from the committee on printing, reported a bill authorizing the superintendent of public printing, under the direction of the joint committee on printing, to print and sell for cost copies of public documents which may have been ordered by the departments. Passed.

Mr. Powell called up the resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit to the senate the report of Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen. He said that he understood the report exposed the greatest frauds upon the government, and that he wanted it printed, that it might be before the country. Mr. Anthony moved to amend the resolution so as to request the President, if not

compatible with the public interest, to transmit the said report, &c. The amendment was adopted—yeas 24, nays 13.

The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to establish a national fund in the Hanging Rock iron and coal region of Ohio, between the Big Sandy Scioto, and Ohio rivers.

Referred to the military committee.
On motion of Mr. Powell, the bill to prevent members of congress or officers of the government from taking any consideration for procuring contracts, office, or place from the government was taken up.

The bill provides that any member of congress or officer of the government committing such offense shall be liable to indictment for a misdemeanor, and, if convicted, shall suffer a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars and imprisonment not exceeding two years, and be afterwards disqualified from holding office under the United States, and such contracts shall be void at the option of the president. The judiciary committee had made the bill stronger than the original one.

Mr. Powell had heard that there were cases of officers of the government taking their office for rewards, and he thought there could be no objection to this bill.

Mr. Hale thought the bill did not go far enough. He had heard and believed that the heads of departments used their places for the grossest favoritism, and in some cases had ordered contracts to be given to their especial favorites.

He would make it a penal offense for the heads of departments to order those under them to make contracts with special favorites.

Mr. Trumbull moved to do so, and to make the bill apply to those who, for any reward, compensation, or consideration, give any contract, office, or place.

The amendment was adopted and the bill passed.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 27.
Tribune's Correspondence.—There is reason to believe that Mr. Seward has received a note from Earl Russell touching Gen. Butler's woman order. It will probably be treated as the note from the same quarter, remonstrating against the stoc blockade question, was treated.

By the last steamer, which he will sail the same devoted friend of the north that he has shown himself to be ever since the rebellion broke out.

We understand that a resolution looking to the expulsion of Simmons from his seat in the senate on account of his connection with the Schuchart contract, will soon be introduced, probably to-morrow.

An order has been issued by the adjutant general, henceforth prohibiting forageurs to be given to enlisted soldiers under any consideration whatever.

New York, June 28.
The Herald's letter giving a detailed account of the fight on the 25th before Richmond says: Wednesday, the 25th, was signalized by another glorious struggle between the Union troops and the rebels, in which the former were twice victorious. About 6,000 of our men that day encountered two divisions of the rebel army, a short distance beyond Fair Oaks, and drove them back a mile. By a remarkable blunder we relinquished all the ground gained as soon as we had obtained possession of it, and then when the error was sifted and understood, our gallant lads went at it again and corrected the mistake, and maintained our position that night. But little of our artillery was engaged, and the casualties are therefore not so numerous as might be supposed, from the duration of the fight, as the artillery that was used was mostly ours.

The enemy's loss is doubtless considerably heavier than ours, which will reach 20 killed and less than 200 wounded. The principal part of the fighting was done by Grover's and Sickles' brigades, of Hooker's division, supported by Berry's and Robinson's brigades of Sedgwick's division, and Palmer's brigade of Couches' division. Sickles' brigade behaved splendidly as usual. Among the lost are—5th Indiana, James Sprague, Co. G, and 20th Indiana, Oliver B. Sibert, Co. K.

The Times letter states that the estimate of our loss given in the telegraphic report to the associated press, will be found much below the mark. It is slight, considering the amount of fighting done and the result accomplished, but it cannot fall below 500 and may be nearer 1,000, probably 600 or 700. Seventy members of the 1st Mass. regiment have been brought in, their loss will not fall short of 100, as they were under heavy fire later in the day, and was one of these which suffered most severely.

New York, June 28.
The steamer Marion from New Orleans 20th, has arrived. A citizen had been condemned to two years imprisonment for kidnapping a negro in the employ of a United States officer. The thermometer on the 19th was 97 in the shade. Two soldiers convicted of theft were drummed out of the 4th Massachusetts. Col. Kimball with four companies of the 12th Maine regiment broke up a rebel camp at Wachauit. For some time the rebels had been in a camp with a number of heavy guns. They left on the approach of our forces, leaving camp equipage, regimental colors, &c. General Bufton has issued a modified form of the oath for foreign residents, by which persons taking it only swear to support and protect the constitution of the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 27, P. M.
As far as heard from, to-day, at the war department, all quiet in every direction. Information from other than official sources, leads to the belief that Jackson's troops have not in force returned from the point at which they were last seen. Among other speculations is one that he is repairing damages and preparing to secure the wheat and rye crop of the valley, which is represented to be good. The reports that the enemy is occupying the country between Manassas and Strasburg are untrue.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.
MEMPHIS, June 27.
The first train on the Memphis and Charleston road for Corinth, with a number of teams, wagons, and one company of the 56th Ohio, besides several officers, was attacked by a large force of rebel cavalry, yesterday, about 12 miles from this city. The rebels destroyed the locomotive, burned several cars, killed four men, and captured several officers, including Col. Kinney and Major Price and Major, railroad superintendent, and Capt. Minner, of the staff who were taken prisoners at Shiloh and just exchanged.

The locomotive captured was the only one to be had at this point.

CHICAGO, June 28.
Special to Tribune, dated St. Charles, Ark., 23d.—The fleet, after the recent battle, proceeded up the river as far as Crooked Point cut-off. In consequence of low water they were compelled to return. All the distance up and back they were continually fired upon by bushwhackers. One soldier from St. Louis was seriously wounded. The rebel report that the Union is reported from the Arkansas, also the Powhatan. As the river is low and falling fast they can do no harm.

Great Preparations for Defense at Mobile.

The gunboat Connecticut, which arrived at New York Saturday, from the Gulf, brings important intelligence of rebel movements at Mobile and other points on the southern coast.

MOBILE TO BECOME THE "LAST DITCH."
The rebel forces at Mobile, which were much weakened for the purpose of assisting in the defense of Corinth, have been largely reinforced, and extraordinary efforts are making to render the position too strong to be captured. Immense earthworks, in addition to those already built, are going up, the rebels working night and day to complete them.

From the statements of several deserters who escaped to the steamer Colorado, just before the Connecticut spoke the vessel on the 7th inst., it appears that a portion of Beauregard's Corinth army, numbering, it is estimated, twelve thousand men, had reached Mobile; and the deserters asserted that it was believed that Beauregard himself had also arrived there and assumed command. As a partial confirmation of this report, it may be mentioned that the officers of the Connecticut noticed several small steamers put off from the city and proceed to Fort Morgan, with crowds of people on their decks—the first steamer bearing the "Union" forward, denoting that an officer of very high rank was on board.

Other information indicates that the rebels have determined to hold Mobile, and that if the result of their operations at all other places prove disastrous, to make the final struggle here. Some of their breastworks are said to be protected by ditches 30 feet in width, and the rather ludicrous idea is suggested that this is the last they will dig, and in which they propose to die.

FORT GAINES DISMANTLED.
Fort Gaines, one of the defenses of Mobile harbor, has been dismantled and vacated by the rebels. That portion of the harbor nearest the fortification was previously obstructed, and all vessels which approach the city must pass within short range of Fort Morgan. This fort has been strengthened; the guns of Fort Gaines have been removed thither, and every preparation made, so far as can be observed, for a long and severe struggle. It is understood that Fort Gaines was not a strong work, and that the obstruction of the harbor, instead of retaining the fort, has this advantage, that our vessels will encounter a heavier fire, and will, at the same time, have less opportunity of inflicting injury upon the rebels.

The fact heretofore referred to, that some of Gen. Farragut's vessels, including Com. Porter's Monitor, which were off Mobile, have gone up the Mississippi river, is confirmed by this arrival.

PENSACOLA.
The rebel forts off Santa Rosa Island are now garrisoned by federal troops, and fortifications are in course of erection near the town of Pensacola to protect it from attack by the rebels. It is quiet there, and the Union settlement has gradually developed itself ever since the retreat of the confederate forces.

The Defenders of Our Country need Protection—Quick Outrages Upon Soldiers.

We copy the following from a letter to the Times from Winchester, Virginia:

A NEW KIND OF MILITARY DUTY.
As I progressed on my way to the hotel, I was surprised to see that the work was being done by the soldiers of the federal army in this place. Yes, in this deserted secession hole, where Union men, in their retreat before a superior force, were shot at from the windows of the dwellings, and where the secesh spirit not only exists to-day, but manifests itself as well as it dare, the soldiers of our army were acting as scavengers to purify the treason-stained soil.

Gripping negroes, the property of secession residents, hung lazily upon the doorsteps of their owners, and showed their white teeth at the unusual spectacle. Sympathizers with the Jeff. Davis conspiracy began to think the presence of a federal army was not such a bad thing after all. And thus the work continued all day long.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.
Desirous of making inquiry as to the manner in which this "military necessity" was inaugurated, I traced it to its origin and found that a requisition had been made upon the 3d brigade for a number of men provided with picks and shovels, who were to report themselves at the office of the provost marshal. There they were informed of the duty they were to perform, and like obedient men they set to work. General Slough, from whose brigade the detail was made, learning last night of the labor to which the men were assigned, I understand, sent a letter to Gen. Sigel embodying a very earnest protest against employing his men in any such manner.

Take it as we may, it was an outrage on the rights of the common soldier, which should meet with the indignation of the public generally. It is true it was absolutely necessary that the filth in the streets should be removed, but the slaves of the secession citizens, those who have heretofore performed such labor, should have been forced to perform the required labor. The soldier who enters the army at thirteen dollars a month and does bargain for all the hardships of the campaign, but that does not include any degree of the humiliation heaped upon those who scraped the streets of Winchester yesterday. The affair has given rise to great dissatisfaction among the troops, and if such a task is again imposed upon our men it may cause trouble of a serious character.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore known as W. H. & G. P. Torrey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. P. Torrey, of New York, and W. H. Torrey, of Janesville, June 24th, 1862. G. P. TORREY.

P. S.—All accounts of the firm will be settled by G. P. Torrey. J. 2821w

New Planing Mill!
PLANING & MATCHING
DONE on Short Notice, at my shop on Main street, near the dam.

Sawing, Turning & Scroll Sawing.
BRACKETS & MOLDINGS
of all kinds and patterns.

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.
STAIR RAILING, NEWELL POSTS & BALUSTERS.
TURNING!
of all kinds for cabinet makers.

LADIES, ATTENTION!
HAYING obtained the agency of the celebrated

New Franklin Sewing Machine.
I desire to inform the public that I have fitted up a point at the Jewellery Store, of Mr. O. D. Withington, on West Milwaukee street, on the corner of Corn Exchange, for the use of those who wish to examine and test my machine. Being confident that for general family and dress-making it is the best in the world.

Cannot be Excelled.
That its simplicity, durability, its light and easy movements, and noiseless motion, together with the fact that it can be obtained for so little.

DO NOT MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
I cordially invite all who wish to procure a **BEST CLASS SEWING MACHINE**, to call on above, with any kind of work and test its merits.

FOR SALE OR RENT.
A Stone House and Barn to rent or for sale, situated in the Fourth Ward, first house south of the 4th Ward School House. Inquire at O. D. Meyer & Brothers' store on Main street, north of N. St. J. 2823w

NEW MUSIC STORE.
HAYING opened a Music Store opposite the Central Bank. I shall keep a full assortment of the new and standard music of the day, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Pianos and other Musical Instruments
Tuned,
and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Violin, Strings, &c., for sale,
J. L. DARR, 182w

Chas. Pulker, GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

Commission Merchant,
West Milwaukee St., Janesville, Wisconsin.
CASH ADVANCED ON MERCHANDISE
of every description.
Particular Attention Given
to the sale of all kinds of property at my
AUCTION ROOMS,
or in any part of the country.
July 1st, 1861. J. 2821w

Bailey's Boot & Shoe Store
HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK
to the
Opposite Side of Main Street,
one door north of
J. T. TALLMAN & COLLINS' DRUG STORE, d. 2821w

A RARE OFFER.
I HAVE 200 acres of land, slightly situated for residence, and only three-fourths of a mile from the Milwaukee street bridge in this city, which I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers at a great bargain, and give long time for payment.
ap. 2824w J. B. CROSBY.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.
Metropolitan Steam Dye Works.
Sidney Hall's.
No. 190 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams
DYER AND CLEANER
of all kinds of
Silk & Woolen Goods, Crane Shawls, &c.
All work done in this establishment warranted to the satisfaction. Orders by express promptly attended to. ap. 2824w

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES!
OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, &c.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
173 Lake street, Chicago.
For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON.
Do not fail to buy only the Genuine. J. 2824w

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
Photograph Portraits.
We have just received another large lot of
Photograph Albums, some beautiful style—
Splendid
Photographs of Gov. Harvey,
with his own signature, for sale.
J. 2824w J. B. DEARBORN.

REMOVAL.
THE JEWELRY STORE OF
WEBB & LEE
Has been removed to Lippin's Corner, Cor. Main and Milwaukee streets.
J. 2824w

Keep Your Feet Dry
By using the Water Proof Leather Preservative
Price 10 cents.
BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE
HAS BEEN
REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK
to the
Opposite Side of Main Street,
One door north of
J. T. TALLMAN & COLLINS' DRUG STORE, d. 2821w

WHITTING!
WHITE GLUE,
at
ap. 2824w TALLMAN & COLLINS.

PASTURAGE TO LET.
130 ACRES of pasture to let, about six miles west of the city. Plenty of grass, water and shade. Will be rented on board fence. Apply to John & Curtis or N. Dearborn. J. 2824w

Wall Paper.
We have to-day received from the Mills 10 cases
Wall and Writing Papers.
Our assortment of Wall Paper is again complete. Prices from 4¢ cents to 23¢ per roll. A good Sash Paper for one shilling per roll.

Twenty Per Cent Saved
by buying your Writing Papers and Plain Papers of us, as we are enabled to sell at old prices

First Great Arrival

-OF-

SPRING GOODS
BY
RIORDAN & LEECH.

NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are claiming the first arrival of the season, it is well known fact that our

NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people

Several Days in Advance
of any other store in town, and any Buyer having his
THE FIRST SELECTION
of the New York markets, we are enabled to offer to
Choicest Variety of Goods
to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
Beautiful Plain and striped Mozambique, Broche l
hairs, Striped Benonis, Hunayalas, broche Broche
Chuni Plaid, Printed Regas, Black and White
Cheques, Silk Warp cloth, Casses, New
Styles of Challi Delaines, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES!
English Thread Laces, Black
Brosels Laces, Mirels Edging and
Insertings, Ladies Men's H'd's, Extra
Fine Grass Linen H'd's, beched bordered
and union Edge shawls, and all qualities to
gether with an entire assortment of Ladies and
Gents Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c. Also plain and dot

SWISS

Muslins, Jaconets, Cambrics, Brilliants, &c.

New Styles of
SPRING CLOAKS,
 in cloth and silk.
**Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &
 Ladies Cloakings**
 of every shade and color. A large lot of
PARASOLS
 bought at auction, which will be sold at our response.

by low prices.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

consisting of three ply, Linen, Collars, Neck Ties,
A beautiful line of French, English and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings

available for the present season. An entire stock

DOMESTICS,

consisting of

Black and Brown Sheetting
Shirtings, Pillow Case Goods
Shirtings, Stripes, Denims,
Tickings, Cottonades, &c.,

all of which have been purchased since the late de-
crease in costs and will be sold at correspond-
ingly low prices.

Boots and Shoes

and

CROCKERY!

It is unnecessary to enumerate our extensive
we solicit

AN EXAMINATION

of our assortment of goods, and are quite certain
will be found at least equal to any ever before of
to the Jacksonville community.

RICHARD & LEE

THE OLD SHOP

UNDER

A New Administration

THE firm of Henshaw & Thomas having be-
come, the publisher will continue the busi-
ness of the old firm, and will endeavor to

KEEP UP

the reputation of the Old Shop as the

Best Boot and Shoe Establishment

in Jacksonville. He is now receiving a very large
superior

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

embracing every variety and style of work, in

Children's and Ladies' Shoes
to the heaviest article of
Men's Boots
which will be sold at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE
and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in the
The Manufacturing Department
will, as usual, receive special attention, and the
proprietor appeals with enthusiastic confidence to
the reputation established by the "Go to firm for the
Superior Character
of the work turned out. This reputation he

and pledges himself to his friends to furnish them an article that will embody of wear, strength and usefulness of fit will give.

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION

Tendering his thanks for the liberal contribution given the shop, the proprietor asks also for the public generally to give him a call.

Jameville, April 22nd, 1862. W. P. D'ARCY

BRUSH DEPOT

MORE BRUSHES, MORE BRUSHES

Another Large Invoice of Brushes

Some kinds never before brought to this market will be

SOLD VERY LOW

Leather Back Horse Brushes.
White Wash Brushes, for whitewashing old buildings.
Scrubbing, with long handles, Brushes.

Scrubbing, with short handles, Bristles,
Horse Manure Brushes, 25c.
Lamp Chimney Brushes,
Round End Window Brushes,
For Marking Lumber, 25c.
Kerosene Oil Brushes,
All kinds of Scrub Brushes, cheap qu
very cheap.
White Wash, White Wash, Bristles,
Moosene Brushes,
Marking Brushes,
Hath Brushes 25 to \$3.00.
White Wash Brushes, 25 to \$1.00. At the
B R U S H E S D E P O
B R U S H E S D E P O
B R U S H E S D E P O
TALLMAN & COLLINS
TALLMAN & COLLINS
TALLMAN & COLLINS
ms9

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE
HAS BEEN
REMOVED
from Myers' Block to the
Opposite Side of Main Street
on: door north of
je17 TALLMAN & COLLINS' DRUG STORE

FRESH FRUIT
RECEIVED, TO-DAY AT
WHEELLOCK
FRESH Tomatoes, Fresh Peaches, Fresh
Apples, and kinds of Berries, Lobsters,
Crabs, Sardines, etc. Pickled: Limbs,
ysters and all kinds of Pickles. Also some
Dijaphane Mustard, London Club and W
Sauce, &c.
Jennaville, May 3d, 1892.

SAVE MONEY!

If you want to make every dollar count, get your printing done at the

DAILY GAZETTE

Job Office.

LAPPIN'S BLOCK.

Ur Stairs.

Main Street, Janesville.

The proprietors of this establishment have recently added a large variety of new styles of

Beautiful TYPES AND BORDERS,

FROM THE BEST FOUNDRY IN AMERICA,

To their already very extensive assortment, which makes it rank among the

Best Printing Offices in the West!

We have, constantly in running order,

TWO LARGE STEAM PRESSES

For all kinds of printing, and for the

printing of all kinds of

cards, circulars, bill-heads, &c.,

exclusively for

RUUGLES JOBBER.

Cards, Circulars, Bill-Heads, &c.,

exclusively for

the facilities of this establishment in the line of

PRESSSES cannot be excelled in Wisconsin, and the general run of work turned out at this office will bear comparison with anything done in this state.

All printing will be done at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Particular attention will be paid to people from the country, and adjoining towns, who come into the office in the morning, and wish to have their work done the evening following in the line of Bill-Heads, Cards, Circulars, Handbills, &c., &c.

Every description of work in this line can be executed in a style superior to that ever before attempted in this part of Wisconsin and equal to that done at any establishment, east or west. Those who doubt that any kind of printing can be done well in Janesville, are invited to

Test the Matter

At this establishment, and be pleasantly mistaken in finding a first class Job Printing Office, doing the best and cheapest of work, at their very doors.

Call and see Specimens, and get our

Prices.

And you will be satisfied that this office is prepared to do promptly and at reasonable rates, the

VERY BEST OF PRINTING.

Consisting in part of

BOOKS,

CATALOGUES,

ADDRESSES,

HAND BILLS,

PAMPHLETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CIRCULARS,

BALL TICKETS,

WEDDING CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTES OF HAND,

BILL HEADS,

BY-LAWS,

PATERS,

BANNERS,

RECEIPTS,

TICKETS,

BLANKS,

LETTER HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

NOTICES,

&c., &c.

PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

We have in our employment a foreman whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere, or equalled by any.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION

one of the proprietors is also given to every job done in the office, and if an error is committed by the office the job will be reprinted without charge.

We invite the attention of our friends to our

Work and our Facilities for Executing It,

in the fullest confidence that they will be

SALE OF LANDS.

Chicago and North-Western Railway

On and after Monday, 25th, trains leave Janesville:

Accommodation Train, for Chicago, 7:00 A. M.

Express, 7:30 A. M.

Night Train, 11:15 P. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 12:30 P. M.

Express, 1:15 P. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 1:45 P. M.

Express, 2:30 P. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 3:15 P. M.

Express, 4:00 P. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 4:45 P. M.

Express, 5:30 P. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 6:15 P. M.

Express, 7:00 P. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 7:45 P. M.

Express, 8:30 P. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 9:15 P. M.

Express, 10:00 P. M.

Passenger Train, for Oshkosh, 10:45 P. M.

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